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Turin, May 6. N. S.

OUR Duke ſent laſt week a Detachment towards Suſe, to get Intelligence of the Enemy, who, as it was reported, had marked out a Camp at Boſſolini, and were ready to march thither; but our Men advanced within half a League of that Place without meeting with any of the Enemy's Parties; and by what they could learn, none of their Troops had yet left their Quarters. The Duke de la Feuillade was expected at Suſe this day or to morrow, his Equipage being already arrived there. Count Staremberg having ſome days ago detached a Party of the Imperial Forces under his Command, they advanced near to Caſal, where they fell in with a French Party, killed ſeveral of the Enemy, and took 7 or 8 Priſoners, and about 60 Horſes, and brought them to Chivas, having alarmed all the Enemy's Quarters as far as the River Ticino. General Thaun arrived here two days ago from Vienna, and brought with him Bills of Exchange for a conſiderable Sum for Count Staremberg; and the welcome News of Prince Eugene's Arrival in Italy with the Succours from Germany. We hear from our Frontiers, That beſides the 12 French Battalions already marched from theſe Parts towards the Mantuan, the Duke of Vendoſme has ordered 20 Battalions of the Troops which he had before Verue to march that way, altho' he had promiſed them Quarters of Refreſhment for two or three Months; ſo that there will not be above 12 Battalions of his Forces left in Gariſon on our Frontiers. The Enemy have demoliſhed all the Works of Verceil, and have given Orders for doing the like at Ivrea, where they had been working with the greateſt Diligence for above two Months to repair the Breaches, and add new Fortifications. Several of his Royal Highneſs's Officers, Priſoners at War, are lately come from Milan upon their Parole, who aſſure us, That the Enemy themſelves own they have loſt about 10000 Men during the Siege of Verue, among whom are ſeveral Officers of Note.

Lemberg, May 13. The Great Marſhal of the Crown, with the Lieutenant-General of the Crown Army, and ſeveral others of the Nobility, went from hence two days ago, intending to join the Poliſh Forces that continue Loyal to their King Auguſtus. General Mazeppa, who commands the Coſſacks in the Service of the Czar, has paſſed the Nieper near Kiow, and is marching towards Breſcici, in order to join the Saxon Forces under General Schuylembourg. The Muſcovites are forming a great Magazine at Kiow, and, as is ſaid, deſign to erect others in theſe Parts.

Warſaw, May 14. The King of Sweden continues at Rawitz, expecting a Reinforcement from Sweden, after whoſe Arrival, his Majeſty will, it is thought, march towards Lithuania, to attack the Muſcovites. The new Elected King Staniſlaus is at Reuſſen, and has ſummoned all the Nobility of Poland, and the Crown Army, to attend him in the Field; And we are told, that the Cardinal Primate has at length been prevailed upon to iſſue Circular Letters for the calling of a General Diet, to confirm King Staniſlaus's Election, with intent to proceed afterwards to his Coronation. The Swediſh General Stromberg, who is now at Cracow with a Body of thoſe Troops, has obliged that City to pay him a conſiderable Sum of Money; and the Staroſt of Kiow, who lately joined him, has ſeized the publick Revenues in thoſe Parts, and applies them towards the Subſiſtence of himſelf and his Followers.

Grodno, May 14. We hear that the Czar is arrived at Wilna, where he is making the neceſſary Preparations for opening the Campaign, which, it is ſaid, he intends to do with the Siege of Riga, having ordered a conſiderable Train of Artillery, with the Stores and Ammunition that are neceſſary for ſuch an Undertaking, to be put on board ſeveral Boats on the River Dwina. His Forces in theſe Parts oblige ſuch of the Nobility as had declared for the new Elected King Staniſlaus, to pay them conſiderable Sums of Money by way of Contribution.

Stockholm, May 16. Our Advices from Finland ſay, That the Muſcovites are making great Preparations on thoſe Frontiers for carrying on the War; and that General Arnheim, who commands the Swediſh Forces in thoſe Parts, having Intelligence that a conſiderable Body of the Muſcovite Troops was drawing together towards Kexholm, he had provided that Place with a ſtrong Gariſon, and all other Neceſſaries for its Defence, in caſe they ſhould have a Deſign to attack it.

Vienna, May 20. On the 13th Inſtant the Emperor dined in Publick. The next day Mr. Stepney, Her Majeſty of Great Britain's Envoy Extraordinary, had Audience of his Imperial Majeſty, and made his Compliments of Condoleance upon the Death of the late Emperor, and of Congratulation upon his Imperial Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne. The Emperor received him very graciouſly, and deſired him to aſſure Her Majeſty, That he would uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to improve the ſtrict Alliance and Friendſhip which had been ſo happily ſettled between his Predeceſſor and Her Majeſty, to whom his Family had infinite Obligations. The Envoy was afterwards introduced to the Empreſs Conſort, whom he complimented in like manner; and her Imperial Majeſty alſo expreſſed the higheſt Eſteem for Her Majeſty's Perſon. The Emperor has ordered Cardinal Collonitz, the Palatine Eſterhaſi, and Count Palfy, to ſignify to the Clergy, and to the ſeveral Counties under their Government, as alſo to the two Deputies of the Hungarian Malecontents, how deſirous he is to put an end to the Troubles in Hungary, by redreſſing former Grievances, and obſerving for the future all the Conditions of his Coronation Oath; which Aſſurances we hope will have a good Effect; Prince Ragotzi having iſſued Circular Letters to the ſeveral Counties in Hungary, ſummoning them to ſend Deputies to Erla, to conſult upon the manner of carrying on a Treaty with the Emperor for reſtoring the Tranquility in thoſe Parts. This morning an Officer arrived from Bavaria with Notice, That Field-Marſhal Gronsfeld had on the 16th taken Poſſeſſion of Munich, and put into that Place a Gariſon of 2500 Foot. This Proceeding was found neceſſary, becauſe of ſome dangerous Deſigns on foot in that Country by French Emiſſaries and others, contrary to the Convention at Landau.

Coblentz, May 19. Yeſterday in the evening Baron Forſtner, Councellor to Prince Lewis, arrived here from Raſtat, being ſent by his Highneſs to the Duke of Marlborough to acquaint him, That he was very much indiſpoſed, and could not meet his Grace at Creutznach, as he intended; whereupon his Grace reſolved to go and confer with the Prince at Raſtat, and began his Journey this day. The French are as yet very quiet in theſe Parts.

Heydelberg, May 20. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough ſet out from Creutznach yeſterday between 10 and 11 in the morning, and came at night to Schlangenbade, where he found the Landgrave of Heſſe, with his whole Court, by whom his Grace was very honourably received. His Grace ſet out from thence this morning between 3 and 4 a Clock, and arrived here in the afternoon. He intends to be at Raſtat to morrow, and after having ſtaid there one day, to haſten to Triers.

Manheim, May 23. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough arrived at Raſtat the 21ſt Inſtant, where he was received by Prince Lewis with extraordinary Marks of Friendſhip and Eſteem. The next day his Grace went to view the Lines of Biehl and Stolhoffen, and came hither this day in his way to Triers. Prince Lewis is pretty well recovered of his Indiſpoſition, and intends to march very ſpeedily with the Forces under his Command towards the Moſelle.

Francfort, May 28. The Imperial Army which is to be commanded by Prince Lewis continues near Lauterbourg. The French are making Preparations to lay a Bridge of Boats over the Rhine near Strasbourg; but their Forces not being numerous enough to engage in any conſiderable Enterpriſe, it is believed their Deſign is only to conſume the Forage on this ſide of that River, in order to deprive us of the uſe of it. There being certain Intelligence of an intended Inſurrection in Bavaria, the Palatine Forces which were marching thro' that Country to Italy were ordered to make a halt; and the Count de Lewenſtein, Governor of Bavaria for his Imperial Majeſty, with General Gronsfeld, marched with theſe and other Troops, making in the whole about 10 or 12000 Men, to Munich. The Gates were immediately ſhut againſt them; whereupon they began to make Preparations for bombarding the Place; but the next morning the Bavarian Officer who commanded there ſubmitted, and a Gariſon of 2500 Imperialiſts was put into the Place. After which the Palatine Troops proceeded on their March to Italy. Care is taken to prevent

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